

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

**The National Tribune.**  
(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

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**JOHN McILROY, Editor.**  
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WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 9, 1909.

**NOTICE.**  
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**PROVERBS.**  
The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge; but fools despise wisdom and instruction.  
My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother.  
For they shall be an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains about thy neck.

All the meridians of longitude meet at the pole, but Peary and Cook did not.  
"The Struggle for Missouri" contains many highly important historical facts not hitherto published.

A library without "The Struggle for Missouri" lacks one of the most valuable contributions ever made to American history.

Nobody but Cleveland ever pulled down the American flag where it was once planted, and it was put up again to stay as soon as the people could get at it.

The Germans fight the Beef Trust by hunting meat elsewhere. Last year they ate 29,785 horses and 1,951 dogs. There is no reason except prejudice why horse meat should not be filling and muscle-building. But dogs—that hardly seems discussible.

After seeing what he considers the deplorable results of primaries and direct nominations out West, Assemblyman Robert J. Conkling begs the Legislature: "For God's sake, do not inflict this inquiry upon the State of New York." Mr. Conkling was a member of the committee to investigate the workings of the primaries and direct nominations.

Of course, Uncle Sam uses a jack-knife, and many of his pictures show him in the congenial occupation of whittling. It seems that he is in the market for 40,000 jack-knives, and of the good, old-fashioned kind. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has put out proposals for 40,000 jack-knives with two blades, a large and a small one. "This is the type that finds the most favor with the enlisted men, and it is not deemed best to try any new kind."

The State management of the railroads in Germany is far from being that perfection of management that we have been led to expect. In the first place, the railroads are constructed for strategic rather than commercial reasons, and frequently these two ideas vary widely. The lines are not nearly so well kept up as in England and America, and outside of those connecting the great cities the service is slow, irregular and inefficient, with quite high rates. Between the great cities the rates are lower than in this country. The express trains make a fair rate of speed, but nothing extraordinary, while the other trains are not at all rapid.

Of course, the discovery of the pole could not fail to have a ludicrous side, and this comes in a report from Ottawa that the Canadian officials are wrought up to claim the pole as Canadian territory. They say that everything belongs to them lying between the shores of Canada proper and the North Pole. This is absurd in a high degree, since the most of the land lying north of Canada has been discovered by American explorers and usually given American names, such as Grinnell Land, Grant Land, etc. Any claim, however, will be of only academic importance, since it is hard to conceive that that country will have any commercial or strategic value. It may be that our wide-reaching Weather Bureau may want to establish an observation station at the pole, in which case the Canadians had better keep their hands off.

Vice President Sherman is a true American. He has not the slightest doubt that Dr. Cook discovered the North Pole, nor that this makes it American territory. At the same time he does not know what we would do with it unless the Government goes into the ice business. Do not be too positive about this. Uncle Sam has a most marvelous way of developing any real estate that he gets hold of. Remember Florida, Texas, California and Alaska, and be prepared to hear any day of a great mine of radium, vanadium or tin being discovered near where Dr. Cook planted his little flag. Maybe some American syndicate will establish a plant there to carry out the long-mooted plan of piping cold air to the United States to take the place of ice and to cool off the cities in Midsummer. Never can tell what Americans will do to a piece of neglected real estate.

## ST. CLOUD COLONY.

In view of the great success of the enterprise and the fact that the colony is sure to become one of the wealthiest and most prosperous anywhere in the country, many of the present subscribers, their friends and others, have made a personal request that the present list of subscribers be increased to 3,000. In order to do this it has been decided to accept subscriptions from 1,000 more upon the present basis—i. e., \$100 for a town lot and five-acre tract of land outside of the town. This offer to hold good until September 15 only, after which time there will be an additional charge of \$25 to \$50 for each lot subscribed for. The present condition of the colony would justify a much greater increase in price at this time, but as many of the present subscribers, who took only one and two lots, desire to increase their holdings since they have personally and through their friends had an opportunity to investigate the property and location, it is deemed for the best interest of all concerned that the present offering be made upon the terms above stated.

The improvement of the town has begun and many contracts for houses to be built in the town and upon the five-acre tracts of land have already been let, and it is confidently expected by the first of the year St. Cloud will present an appearance of activity and progress that will justify the expenditure of large sums of money in the development of the city and the property surrounding it.

The fact that so large a number have purchased one or more lots and five-acre tracts assures us of a population of from four to five thousand people at this time, and our aim and desire will be to increase this in order to build up a town and settlement of not less than eight to ten thousand people within the next two years. Under these conditions you can realize the value of the offering we are making. In fact, the town lot alone will be worth several times the investment. We consider this a rare opportunity, indeed, for anyone desiring a home in one of the most attractive localities of the South, and in which the personnel of the citizens will go far towards making it one of the most valuable and attractive colonies in the United States.

As heretofore stated, the basis of the present offering is as follows: For \$100 you will receive a warranty deed to one lot in the town of St. Cloud and a deed to a five-acre plot outside of the town, in such locality as may be selected under the plan of allotment, which will be adopted and which will be absolutely fair to every subscriber. No subscriber can purchase more than four lots and four five-acre plots.

Remember that those who wish to avail themselves of this offering must do so before September 15. Address

**THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.**

### FUTURE PENSION LEGISLATION.

Experience teaches us that liberalizing pension legislation must be done step by step. Those who are advocating radical and revolutionary changes in the pension system are not only wasting their energies, but they are injuring their comrades by distracting their attention from what can be secured to vain pursuit of impossibilities. All the pension legislation on the statute books and of which the veterans now enjoy the full benefit has been secured by concentrated and continued effort in one direction, with all the veterans facing that way.

The National Tribune is proud of its record of always having carried the banner to the front and having led in this great work for our comrades and their dependent ones. Its counsels as to which was the wisest policy have always been followed and have invariably led to success. As the political platform says, "we can point with pride" to our record, extending over three decades, unmarred by a single failure to secure what we have endeavored to bring about.

The forward steps that we propose to take in the coming session of Congress are:

1. Raising of the rates for pensioners of 65 and over.
2. Repeal of the limitation on widows' pensions.
3. Pensions to prisoners of war.

While we are not going to neglect any other proper movement to make the pension laws as symmetrically just as they should be, we are going to concentrate our efforts upon these three, and strongly hope to achieve success. We believe that the temper of Congress is ripe for such amendments as we propose, and that by the veterans uniting solidly upon these they can be secured. We believe that there should be a rating of \$15 a month for all who arrive at the age of 65, \$20 for those of 70 and \$40 for those of 75 and upwards. While this increase of the rates will cost the Government but little, since in the order of nature the recipients cannot enjoy them long, it will bring measureless benefits to the aged men who receive them. Thirty dollars a month to a veteran at 70 years will give him enough to support life with comfort and also to keep his aged wife with him in a little home. This will save the Government the cost of supporting him in a Soldiers' Home and also prevent the misfortune of separating him from the woman who has been his faithful companion. With \$40 at 75 years and upward there can be no doubt of his having all that will make his and her last days as comfortable as can be expected.

As to the removal of the unjust discrimination against the widows who have married their husbands since 1890, we have expressed ourselves fully for years, and there is little that needs to be said at this time. We shall keep up the fight for this until success is gained.

It is a reproach to Congress which we have not hesitated to express in the strongest terms that the men who endured worse than death in Southern prisons have been neglected so long, and that tens of thousands have passed away to the great Beyond, lamenting the Nation's ingratitude and lack of appreciation of what they suffered for the great price of the Nation's salvation. We shall work as earnestly as heretofore to secure this legislation. To win success it is necessary that the great mass of the veterans should be solidly behind us in these proposed amendments, and we believe that we shall have them as we have had them in the past.

The immensity of the toy business is indicated by the fact that \$50,000,000 worth were imported into this country in the last decade, and \$5,000,000 worth exported. Much the larger portion of the imports came from Germany, which is making toys for the world, and last year we imported from that country \$35,000,000 out of a total of \$7,250,000.

### THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE.

The startling story of Dr. Cook's discovery of the North Pole has many interesting features. The world has been trying to find the exact northern axis for centuries, and there has been an infinity of effort, accompanied by an equal infinity of human daring and suffering and an immense expenditure of money in preparation. All these have from decade to decade occupied the attention of the world, and our people particularly have been thrilled with the story of the fate of Sir John Franklin and the stories of the expeditions fitted out by public-spirited Americans to rescue him or bring back his remains. The story of the Greeley expedition, with its wonderful heroism and endurance, and of the efforts to rescue the imprisoned Americans from their icy goal, is fresh in the minds of this generation. Public attention has been strongly directed to other expeditions which are being fitted out at present for reaching the North Pole, and in the midst of this comes the news that an expedition of which no one had heard had been successful. Dr. Cook, with a party of Eskimos, seems to have quietly slipped away without attracting attention, reached the pole and returned. This is a severe blow to other explorers who have made great efforts to reach the pole and failed, and who have been attracting public attention by their heroic determination to return to the quest and the great preparations that they were making. Just what Dr. Cook found at the pole remains to be told in detail. In a certain way the exact position of the pole should differ in no marked degree from any other point on the meridian or any point on the equator. The earth being a sphere, the extreme points on the circle passing round the earth north and south would not differ from those on the great circle passing around it east and west. The North Pole differs in being in some way near the center of the magnetic and electrical forces as we understand them, and being the point which is constantly presented to one spot in the heavens. The perpetual and intense cold which reigns there makes certain physical phenomena, just as the perpetual and intense heat on the equator makes other physical phenomena, with this difference that the heat on the equator reaches clear around the globe, while the cold concentrates at the poles. As the earth is not a perfect sphere, but is flattened somewhat at the poles, matter there is much heavier than it is nearer the equator on account of its nearness to the center of gravity. There are some important phenomena connected with this, as has been discovered in the shipments of gold from Alaska. Gold loses weight in being brought from Alaska to this country, the loss being stated sometimes as high as one pound in a ton. This is a specimen of some of the important physical facts that may be developed by a study of polar conditions. Dr. Cook seems to have found what may be called an easy way to reach the pole, with a long portion of the route lying thru a region in which there is a great amount of game. This being the case, other explorers will doubtless take advantage of the route, and, going better prepared, reach the pole, make a longer stay and more careful observations than Dr. Cook was able to do. Consequently we can expect that the next few years will bring us about all the information regarding this pole that it is worth while having.

We are promised a very bitter war by the millers who make bleached flour against the ruling of the Department of Agriculture that that practice must cease. The fight is led by F. E. Kaufman, President of the Berner, Croft & Kaufman Milling Co., of St. Louis. He claims that the scientific blending of wheats to make a scientific flour is as necessary as the blending of different classes of woolen and other fabrics, and that bleaching is necessary to give the flour a uniform color.

The yellow papers are making a great sensation out of the annoyance of our naval officers over the presence of the Italian cruiser, *Aetna*, now a school ship, in the presence of the Atlantic fleet while the latter was engaged at target practice. This has been pictured as a flagrant breach of naval etiquette, and, in fact, an insult. The Italian officers have explained that they simply remained where they were, waiting for the return of their salute. Our naval officers regret the sensation which has been caused and for which there is no basis. It is claimed that the Italians were scrutinizing entirely too closely the preparation of our ships for going into action and beginning firing. Suppose they did? What would have been the hurt? It is something like the sensation somebody gets up every little while over a Japanese or German being caught with plans of our forts. It would not matter much if our Government supplied the plans of every fort to foreign Governments. It is not the forts, but the men who will fill them, which will make trouble for any foreign foe, and it is not the routine of going into action and beginning fire which counts, but it is the men who go into action and who are behind the guns. We can feel pretty secure that neither the Italians nor any other power can duplicate these men and the way they fight.

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### LIEUT. PEARY ALSO.

The rejoicing over the discovery of the North Pole will be greatly heightened by the fact that Lieut. Peary also reached the pole, but nearly a year after Cook did, yet Peary got back within speaking distance of the world five days after his competitor. Peary started July 8, 1908, reached the pole April 6, 1909, and notified the world Sept. 6, 1909. Cook started July 2, 1907, reached the pole April 21, 1908, and notified the world Sept. 1, 1909. Thus it will seem that the two gallant men ran a race for the pole, with Lieut. Peary making much better time northward, but holding a slower pace on his return.

The sympathy of the world goes out strongly to Peary, because of his continued and persistent efforts to achieve the goal, his intrepidity in pushing forward and his failure to be discouraged by his ill-success. Peary made his first attempt in 1896, repeated it in 1891, and again in 1892, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1905 and 1908. He said before starting upon his successful effort that this was the last effort he would make, since he was growing too old. The farthest north that Peary had before reached was 87 degrees and six seconds in 1896, or within two degrees and 54 minutes of the pole, or less than 200 miles of the pole. Peary has one decided advantage over Dr. Cook. He had with him another white man, Prof. Daniel E. McMillan, a scientist and an instructor in mathematics, whose testimony will be valuable in confirming Lieut. Peary's account. Dr. Cook, on the other hand, was accompanied only by two Eskimos, and his story will have to rest entirely upon the confirmation that scientists may be able to extract from a study of his recorded observations. Undoubtedly Dr. Cook got the information by which he was able to make his successful trip from his association with Peary on former voyages, and his studies of the conditions then discovered. The world is sincerely glad that Peary's lifelong efforts were rewarded with complete success. The detailed stories of both men will be read with interest all over the world, and to both will be given the full meed of praise. Americans can take the utmost pride in the fact that both belonged to this country, and their success was the result of American enterprise and grit.

### BENZOATE OF SODA.

What is described as the hottest debate ever known in a similar association took place during the convention of the National Association of Dairy and Food Commissioners at Denver, Colo. The convention divided itself into two camps, one led by the Secretary of Agriculture, Wilson, backed by his famous Referee Board, and some of the State Commissioners, supporting the use of benzoate of soda as a preservative of food products. The other was led by Commissioners J. Q. Emery and Ladd and Dr. Wiley. At first there was a majority of the convention against the use of benzoate of soda, but the dispute ended with the benzoate advocates winning at every point. Commissioner Emery sharply attacked the conclusions of the Referee Board that benzoate mixed with food was not deleterious, poisonous or injurious to health. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson defended the Referee Board and eulogized the work of his Department, but with reference to benzoate of soda said that there were strong differences of opinion among experts, and that the effects of this drug would be further investigated. He had the best men at his command that money could secure, and he wished that he had more.

Dr. Charles A. Reid, of Cincinnati, read a paper defending the Referee Board, and all the members of the Board were all present and spoke in their own defense. They did this so well that the report was indorsed by a vote of 57 to 42.

### GALVESTON'S GROWTH.

The Galveston News very appropriately signals the victory over the great storm by the new sea wall with a big paper telling of Galveston's marvelous growth and prospects. The rapid development of Galveston into a metropolis for the Southwest has not received the attention that it deserves. Galveston is now a formidable rival of New Orleans, being the leading port on the Gulf Coast, with claimant her rival in shipping more than her rival. She claims to have been doing this for five years now, and last year she had over New Orleans by more than 1,500,000 bales of cotton. One day last year Galveston received 70,124 bales of cotton, the largest daily receipt of any cotton port in the world. Not only has the great sea wall proved its ability to resist a storm, but the Government's improvements of Galveston Harbor are resulting very satisfactorily, and last year a depth of 30 feet was attained on the bar. Galveston is served by 35 steamship lines, with trade with all parts of the world, and expects that the number of vessels entering her port will show a constant and rapid increase.

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### THE STRIKE AT McKEE'S ROCKS.

An unusually able, thorough and impartial study was made of the great strike at McKee's Rocks, Pa., by Allan D. Albert, Jr., and published in the Washington Times. It gives facts which are very welcome information at this time, when labor troubles are so much to the front. We get a deeper glance into the workings of great business corporations and the reasons their employees have for dissatisfaction. According to Mr. Albert, the Pressed Steel Car Company is a monopoly created in 1900 by the uniting of several companies in the United States and Canada, which concentrated the work in a village and works that the company built at McKee's Rocks, a few miles from Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania. The business of the company suffered from the financial depression, and many of the old employees left for other places and vocations. Jan. 1 the works were again set to running at full speed, and a great additional force given employment. These were mostly Slavs from Russia, Bulgaria, Poland, Bohemia and Hungary. Among them were a number of Russian Jews and Italians.

The company adopted a new form of organization for the workmen, dividing them into groups and paying the groups according to the work performed. This was supposed to be divided up among the members of the group according to their varying skill, with the riveters getting pay at the rate of 22 cents an hour and the helpers and heaters getting 16 and 17 cents an hour. The groups were under foremen who drove them hard, and they were made to pay for all the tools lost and work damaged or improperly done and other losses. This system was not so bad in itself, but it was badly administered. The workmen found themselves getting less money than formerly, and frequently very much less. They began an active inquiry into why this was so, and among other things they found that they were suffering from maladministration of the system. In one day after the walk-out 482 claims were presented to the company for failure to receive what was due the workmen, and upon examination 352 of these were found to be just. One-half of them were due to credits not turned in by the foremen and the other half to errors in bookkeeping, etc. The workmen also complained that they were too much at the mercy of the foremen, to whom they had to pay bribes to get and keep their jobs. The ignorant foreigners were subject to these foremen in a degree not possible with Americans. The next complaint was as to the houses. For the accommodation of their force the company had built 121 double houses, all of good construction, with running water at each back door, with the streets well drained and some attention paid to making them pleasant to the eye. These houses cost \$1,250 each, or \$625 a dwelling. At 10 per cent a year these ought to rent for about \$5.25 a month, but the company charged \$13 a month, or \$144 a year. When the employees will not work they are turned out of the houses and their rent is taken from their pay envelopes.

In addition to the stories of the graft by the foremen are stories of how the village authorities, who are presumed to be under the control of the company, must the workmen under various pretexts, exacting fees of from \$5 to \$16 for getting married, for keeping boarders and for almost anything that the workmen want to do outside of mere living. It is said that the village police arrest men on flimsy pretexts, and the village justices fine them without reference to whether they have been guilty or not. Before the adoption of the present pooling system men sometimes made as high as \$8 a day, but this has been cut to \$4 and frequently to less than \$2. Fast workmen were employed to set the pace, and the others must keep up. If a machine breaks down, the men in the pool must repair it or lose wages all the time the work waits.

The next complaint is that the company charges \$10 a year for \$500 of insurance against accidents, sickness and death, where such insurance should not cost but a fraction of that sum.

The strike began last July with 200 men walking out, who were followed the next day by the remainder of the 5,000. The company brought in a force of strike breakers, and in the collisions with these and with the extra force of guards there have been so far eight lives lost. Three of these were the strikers. The company has 936 workmen and strike breakers employed, who are costing them \$5,000 a day for service that it could buy in time of peace for \$1,782. It is paying \$1,000 a day to feed this 936. It is also losing heavily on the work that it cannot deliver, and the contracts it cannot secure, and it has settled down into a question of endurance between the strikers and the company. The strikers have spent their contributions from the people of Pittsburgh and McKee's Rocks, who are deeply interested in the matter, and side with them against the company. The demands of the strikers seem reasonable, and they are for courts of justice, honest officers of the law, freedom from grafting and blackmailing in the works and outside.

### NEW YORK VETERAN AID LAW.

In General Orders No. 4, M. J. Cummings, Commander, Department of New York, G. A. R., calls attention to the following law for the benefit of soldiers, sailors and marines, and which is the only law upon the statute book relating to that subject:

"Relief of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines and Their Families.—No poor or aged soldier, sailor or marine who has served in the military or naval service of the United States, nor his family, nor the families of any who may be deceased, shall be sent to any almshouse, but shall be relieved and provided for at their homes in the city or town where they may reside, so far as possible, by the city or town where they are located. If they are deceased, and have been residents of the State for one year, and the property of such city or town or in those counties where the poor are a County charge, the Superintendent, if but one, or Superintendents of the Poor, such as the Board in these counties, shall provide such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to be drawn upon by the Commander of the National Guard of the State or the Grand Army of the Republic of the city or town, made upon the written rec-

### WASHINGTON TO ST. CLOUD BY THROUGH SPECIAL TRAIN

We have arranged with the Atlantic Coast Line to run a Through Special Train from Washington, D. C., to St. Cloud, Florida, leaving Washington Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 21.

The fare from Washington, D. C., to St. Cloud will be \$15; the round trip ticket from Washington to St. Cloud will be \$27.25. The round trip ticket is good for return to Washington within 25 days, and must be validated at St. Cloud.

This fare is considerably lower than the regular rate on the one way ticket, and enables the intending settler to make a very material saving. It also gives the advantage of a through train without change.

We will have a National Tribune representative at the City Offices of the Atlantic Coast Line, 1419 New York Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C., who will be glad to answer all inquiries regarding the excursion to St. Cloud, or call at the office of The National Tribune, southwest corner of 14th and E Streets N. W. If there is any information you wish, do not hesitate to write us.

If you wish to take advantage of the very low fare offered by this Special Excursion, will you have the kindness to notify us at once.

commendation of the Relief Committee of such Post; or if there be no Post in a town or city in which it is necessary that such relief should be granted, upon the like request of the Commander and Quartermaster and recommendation of a Relief Committee of a Grand Army Post located in the nearest town or city, to the town or city requested to furnish relief, and such written request and recommendation shall be a sufficient authority for the expenditures so made."

### HONOR TO ONE WORTHY OF IT.

The good people of Paris, Me., have done an act which was richly due to their town and its most distinguished citizen in unavailing at the Hannibal Hamlin homestead a huge boulder with a bronze tablet, suitably inscribed with the name and some of the notable facts in the life of one of the greatest men that Maine produced. The unveiling took place Aug. 27, on the centennial of the birth of Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States, 1851-55, and a distinguished Senator from the State. At the unveiling Gov. Fernald, ex-Secretary John D. Long and Senator Hale delivered addresses. The Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion were present, and took part in the services.

Hannibal Hamlin's great services to the country are only imperfectly remembered. He was a man of the highest ability, had the courage of his exalted convictions and indefatigable in his labors to make the right prevail. He was born at Paris, Me., Aug. 27, 1809, educated as a lawyer, entered politics as an ardent Democrat, and was in the United States Senate when the slaveholders took their last fatal step in repealing the Missouri Compromise and trying to make slavery national. He warned them then that he would leave the party if it took that course, and in 1856 he formally withdrew, and was elected by the new Republican Party Governor of the State. He resigned the Governorship, however, being re-elected to the Senate, because he thought that he could be of more use to the anti-slavery cause in the Senate than as Governor. He was elected Vice President in 1860 on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln, and was a valued adviser to the President during the four years of the war. His heart was intensely in the war, and he enlisted in a Maine regiment and carried his musket in the ranks. President Lincoln desired his renomination, but the convention decided that it would be better policy to nominate Andrew Johnson, who represented the Union men of the South. Mr. Hamlin was re-elected to the Senate, and served until 1881, when he became Minister to Spain, and died in 1891. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion, and frequently attended National Encampments.

### THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S SPELLING.

We have received the following fraternal letter from that prince of comrades, Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief James O'Donnell:

Editor National Tribune: When I had the pleasure of meeting you and paying for my subscription to The National Tribune, I told you I would write you a letter. Now that "Teddy the Strenuous" has gone out to shoot lions in Africa and is not afraid to emit "kakases" and "groggles," I have written and print your splendid paper in English. You will remember that Teddy could not work the Congress, who passed a resolution that all public documents should be printed in English and spelled as Lindley Murray and Worcester and Noah Webster spelled.

All the comrades who take your paper are probably 65 or 66 years of age, and learned to spell out of Sander's Readers or McGuffey's, as the case may be, which were all based on Webster's system of spelling, and it lars on the nerves of some of us to see the word which we spelled "through" to be spelled "thru" and a lot of other foolishness.

Now, kindly take the advice of a friend, and get down to brass tacks and go back to printing your fine paper in English—just as Webster spelled.

While we are willing to do almost anything that Comrade "Jim" wants, it seems to us that he should keep in the van of progress in the work of spelling reform, and the few changes that we have made are ones that will in the course of time be adopted by everybody. After all, there are not a half dozen words in The National Tribune which are not spelled exactly according to Webster. These are thru, tho, altho and manuver. It seems to us a most absurd waste of labor to go on spelling these words in the cumbersome old fashion. There is not the slightest reason why it should be done, and keeping up the practice will soon look as absurd as our fathers' clumsy way of spelling "wagon" with two "gs" and "public," "arithmetick" and so on with the useless "k."

### A BROTHERHOOD AMONG SOLDIERS.

The Western Christian Advocate publishes an admirable address delivered before the Brotherhood of the Madisonville, O., Methodist Church by Col. Cornelius Cadie, well known as one of Gen. Sherman's staff officers. The address concludes with these eloquent words:

"Love and affection, growing out of bullets and blood, death and disaster, valor and victory, bind us together with ties closer than those of common parentage. We are brothers of blood—the blood that enriched the soil of so many Southern fields, and caused the plant of Liberty and Union to grow so luxuriantly. And in all our Reunions is this love, this brotherhood, exemplified. We come from all parts of the country

that we helped to save from dissolution to meet and greet our brothers."

Within the next few years the North Pole will be the most visited among the uttermost parts of the earth. There will be speed and endurance trips by builders of airships, society folks will make sensational excursions, and adventurous men will try the comparatively easy path which Dr. Cook has found. Fake companies will put on the market alluring prospectuses as to the profits of digging out radium and frozen electricity by the ton, and generally the North Pole will become quite lively American territory.

### MARYLANDERS AT SALT LAKE.

A Distinguished Gathering at the Residence of Ex-Senator Kearns. There was a distinguished visitor in Salt Lake City during the National Encampment, in the person of His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore. Cardinal Gibbons received a great deal of attention while there, and had a front seat on the reviewing stand during the parade. He seemed greatly impressed with the sight of the long, thin line of civil war veterans. The Cardinal was a volunteer Chaplain at Fort Henry, Baltimore, during the civil war.

A very pleasant incident of his visit was a dinner given in his honor by his host, ex-U. S. Senator Thomas Kearns.



### HARRISON E. KING.

to which was invited the Maryland delegation and their ladies to the number of 21 persons. The dinner was an elaborate and well-appointed function, and when the coffee and cigar stage was reached Past Commander-in-Chief John R. King, of Baltimore, rose and said: "Senator Kearns, I am desired by the ladies and gentlemen here present to express their thanks for your cordial hospitality and for the great pleasure you have given us of meeting around your board our distinguished fellow-Marylander, His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, of whom we are all proud, proud not merely because he is a prince of the Church of Rome, not merely because he is a great preacher of righteousness, but because, and primarily, he is a great loyal American citizen. Senator, you may think that the lofty mountain peaks that overshadow this beautiful valley in which we are all proud to nestle has attractions enough to prolong indefinitely the stay of His Eminence in your midst. If you for one moment entertain such a thought, dismiss it at once, for down deep in his good warm heart this very moment there is a pulsating desire to hurry back to his own fair City of Monuments, Your Eminence, when you do turn your face to the East, may He who notheth the fall of a sparrow have you in the hollow of his hand, and grant you a safe and speedy return to your own native Baltimore."

The Cardinal made a very happy response. He said he was deeply touched by the remarks of Gen. King, and expressed his great pleasure at meeting so many of his own Maryland people in this far-away city, and he thanked Senator Kearns for his kindness in giving him the opportunity of meeting his friends. "It is true, as Gen. King has said, this is a very beautiful and interesting country, but I must confess that my heart is in Baltimore."

Among those present were Department Commander and Mrs. E. F. Taylor, Past Department Commander and Mrs. Robert C. Sunstrom, Past Department Commander—George Prechtel, Commodore Albert D. Smith, Robert N. Conway, Charles F. Lutz, Winfield S. Drach, J. W. Frizzell, Mrs. A. M. Briscoe and Miss Briscoe, Miss Alberta Smith, Mrs. Ida Williams, Mrs. George Roberts, Mrs. William C. Poe, Mrs. R. B. Bond, Capt. and Mrs. George Mather, Bishop O'Connell and Bishop Foley.

### Jefferson Davis Was Indicted.

Editor National Tribune: Many newspapers have recently published an article to the effect that Jefferson Davis was indicted for treason at Richmond, Va., shortly after his capture. Please state if within your knowledge that is correct, and if you will oblige your patrons at this Home.—John Clark, P. O. Box 25, National Home, Wis.

An indictment for treason was found against Jefferson Davis in May, 1867, and he was brought to the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, but was released on bail. Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith and several other prominent Abolitionists grew on his bond. This ended the proceedings.—Editor National Tribune.